

ment from the American people." (Applause.)

Three Arrangements.
Mr. Boutelle said the subject divided itself naturally into three parts: the assault upon the protector of a faithful officer, Mr. Stevens; second, Mr. Cleveland's incoherent policy; and third, the usurpation of the power of the American Congress. In discussing Mr. Stevens' course at Hawaii, he declared that no matter what criticisms could be made of him, no one had ever charged that his sympathies were not with the American people. He was continued, sarcastically, which could not be made against President Cleveland and his Secretary of State. (Republican applause.)

A Rap at Mr. Rayner.
"I regret," said Mr. Boutelle, "with a sorrow that I can hardly express, that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Rayner) has seen fit to bring into the House a resolution of a partisan press that there was a missing reply to Mr. Stevens' letter, which, if it could be produced, would be creditable to some one connected with the State Department."

"There never was any answer to that dispatch," continued Mr. Boutelle, "and it is upon that point is indisputable. All those who are familiar with the workings of the State Department, and there are many here, know the importance of such a document without that fact becoming known to a number of persons. I disclaim the responsibility of the error, but I believe when he approached, with a profane tread, the spot where lie the remains of a great man, and around whose sacred soil is drawn the solemn reverence of the people, let him but set his foot within that circle and on his head will descend the curses of a loving people. (Republican applause.)"

AN EMERGENCY.

What Men Think of the Superintendent of the District.

The recommendation of Superintendent Miles of the District telegraph and telephone service that a line of poles be placed along 4-12 street for the purpose of conveying the District wires, in lieu of the conduits which were out of repair, was sent to the attorney for report as to whether this could be done without violating the law. Mr. Miles rendered his opinion, in which he says:

"The law in regard to over-head wires applies to telegraph, telephone and electric lighting companies and does not, in my opinion, prevent the District of Columbia from maintaining over-head wires in cases where, as in this case, the underground conduits have become so old and worn that they are no longer safe. The municipality has no funds at its disposal to repair or renew them, but sufficient only to erect new poles. The tendency of the legislation by Congress in this respect is to place the burden of the expense upon the private companies operating them. It was never intended to prevent the District of Columbia from erecting poles and over-head wires for the purpose of conveying telegraph and telephone wires for the District of Columbia."

"Such a use of the streets is not like a private use of them by telegraph, telephone or electric lighting companies, but it is a public use, and the District of Columbia is justified in erecting poles and over-head wires for the purpose of conveying telegraph and telephone wires for the District of Columbia."

HARRISON AND MCKINLEY.

What Gen. Michener Says in Regard to a Recent Report.

The report that Gen. Harrison had sent word to Gov. McKinley that he did not want the republican nomination in 1896 and would support the Ohio governor in the convention has caused some comment in this city. Mr. L. T. Michener, who managed President Harrison's canvass at Minneapolis, and who has just returned from Indianapolis, has been asked concerning the dispatch.

"I am glad," he said, "to be able to tell you the truth about this matter. It is true that J. M. McKim, of the Indiana state republican committee, wrote to Gov. McKinley. He went to ask the governor to come to Indianapolis February 13, to deliver an address before the Indiana branch of the Lincoln League clubs of the state. That was all there was in the visit, absolutely nothing more. I do not regret the invitation because he had a previous engagement for that evening."

Speaking of Gen. Harrison's position concerning the nomination in 1896, Mr. Michener said:

"He has not the slightest thought of seeking the nomination at the republican convention in 1896, or at any other time. He is doing nothing as to the use of any man's name in connection with the presidential campaign. He is not a candidate for any political position."

OPPOSITION HOPELESS.

The McCrory Resolution, It Said, Will Be Adopted.

The democrats who have been opposing the McCrory resolution are very despondent of their prospects to secure the adoption of a substitute. A large number of them have been doing all in their power to check what they regard as the reckless course of the party in support of the adoption of a substitute. A number of them have been doing all in their power to check what they regard as the reckless course of the party in support of the adoption of a substitute. A number of them have been doing all in their power to check what they regard as the reckless course of the party in support of the adoption of a substitute.

THE TAX PENALTY.

The Assessor Recommends a Reduction to 1 Per Cent.

Assessor Trimble forwarded to the Commissioners today a draft of a bill amending section 1 of the act of March 3, 1887, so as to make the penalty for delinquent taxpayers 1 per cent a month instead of 2 per cent, as at present provided.

NORFOLK TOO LATE.

So a Delegation is Informed Today at the Navy Department.

A representative of business men from Norfolk, Va., in a visit to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Adams, at the Navy Department today, they asked that the Castine and Machias be repaired at the Norfolk navy yard. Mr. Adams informed them that arrangements had been made to have this work performed at the Brooklyn navy yard. He said that he would now reconsider the matter. He promised, however, that the interests of the city would receive full consideration in this regard in the future.

The Saratoga's Cruise.

The school ship Saratoga sailed from Philadelphia today for a cruise in the West Indies. She will return to Philadelphia May 1.

To Be Retired.

Lieut. C. D. Galloway having been reported unfit for further active service, will be put on the retired list of the navy.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Rights of the New York Senate Defied.

MEANING OF THE LATE INJUNCTION
A Decision Favorable to the Republicans.

WHAT WILL BE DONE NOW.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Senator Saxton, president of the state senate, said today that the injunction ordered by county Judge Clute restraining the clerk of that body from calling the roll with the name of Senator Wolfert substituted for Senator McCarty would be entirely ignored, and the clerk will be ordered tonight to call the roll. Judge Clute this afternoon made a statement which practically solved the problem as far as the legal proceedings growing out of the injunction issued by him are concerned.

He was told of the statement which Senator Saxton made that the senate would ignore the injunction, and he said that he would attempt to do what the injunction forbade him doing. The judge smiled and said: "Well, they have a perfect right to do it, and no judicial power under the constitution can prevent an action. My position in this affair has been misunderstood by the newspapers. I disclaim the responsibility of the error, but I believe when he approached, with a profane tread, the spot where lie the remains of a great man, and around whose sacred soil is drawn the solemn reverence of the people, let him but set his foot within that circle and on his head will descend the curses of a loving people. (Republican applause.)"

STABBING AT PERTH AMBOY.

A Pious Duel Between Hungarians This Morning.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 5.—A stabbing affair in which two Hungarians, John Mikewski and Mikewski, were seriously cut, occurred at a Hungarian boarding house in Fayette street, this city, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mikewski received a blow in the right cheek, which cut through into the mouth and extended to the lips, leaving the flesh hanging in a bloody mass. Mikewski was stabbed in the left breast, just above the heart, and it is doubtful whether he will recover consciousness.

On account of their meager knowledge of the English language, but few details of the fight were known. It is believed that the parties began quarreling at a mixed party on the evening before which was attended by several boarders.

CONNECTING GREAT CITIES.

An Electric Line to Run From Philadelphia to the Hudson.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Herald this morning contains the lengthy details of the proposed connection of this city with Philadelphia by means of a trolley system, reports of which have been prevalent for some time past. After declaring that the great steam railroad through Jersey lines between New York and Philadelphia, which was once prophesied, is by no means the chimera it was then declared to be, but a substantial fact, and reviewing the traffic situation prevalent in Jersey City, by which the Pennsylvania railroad had control of the principal street franchises, and the use of a trolley line, Philadelphia syndicate to gain a foothold with the trolley lines of the city, the Herald says that the real purpose of this enterprise is to push its lines clear across the state of New Jersey, tapping the business of both the great steam railroads that also cross the state, and not satisfied with that, to penetrate Pennsylvania and push down into Philadelphia.

"PONY" MOORE'S TROUBLES.

Conductor Cohen's Case Postponed—A Civil Suit Brought.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The case of Conductor Cohen, of the Washington and Annapolis line, who is better known by the sobriquet of "Pony" was called in special sessions this morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock Charles Mitchell and father-in-law, Moore, accompanied by Lawyer O'Reilly, entered the court and took seats behind Police Captain Price. In the rear of the lawyers' chairs, within the immediate view of the court, were seated a number of men, who have been retained to defend the aggrieved minor.

Baltimore Papers Join the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 5.—The Sun and the Morning Herald of this city Saturday signed ninety-year contracts with the Associated Press, and at the same time have given notice of the discontinuance of all relations with the United Press. In view of this action all of the English morning papers of the city of Baltimore, namely, the American, the Sun and the Herald, together with the Evening News, in the afternoon field, are now allied exclusively with the Associated Press.

Russo-German Treaty Signed.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The National Zeitung says that the Russian treaty was signed today.

Prospective Northern Pacific Strike.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 5.—The chiefs of the Northern Pacific Federated Trades at St. Paul have wired the local union men here to prepare for a strike on the Northern Pacific system. If there is no change satisfactory to the employees in the situation before tomorrow it is expected the men will walk out and that the strike will have general among the roads that have cut wages and have attempted to enforce new schedules that do not recognize union workmen.

ADMIRAL BENHAM'S FUTURE.

It May Be Affected by Representative Money's Resolution.

Privileges and Dignity Which the Thanks of Congress Carry to an Officer.
Admiral Benham's future may be much affected by the recent incident in Rio harbor, and the resolution introduced by Representative Money complementing the admiral. The thanks of Congress is an honor very highly prized in military and naval circles, and it carries with it not only dignity and honor, but also several important official advantages. One of them is that the time of an officer's retirement is put off. In the case of Admiral Benham, he will be retired in April next, but should Congress give him a resolution of thanks his period of active service would be extended ten years further. This would be the most signal dignity at the present time, as there are few in the naval service who enjoy the honor. It would also carry the pay of an officer on the active list, which is considerably above the pay of the retired rank.

Unusual Privileges.
In another respect the vote of thanks would give Admiral Benham unusual privileges. Rule 34 of the House rules provides that among the few to be accorded the privilege of admission to the floor are persons as have, by name, received the thanks of Congress. The House is a jealous care with which the floor of Congress are guarded, this privilege is looked upon as a very marked honor.

There is no extra emolument made to officers receiving the thanks of Congress. Further than the honor which naturally accrues to an officer on the active list. The law is careful to provide that in case a naval officer is kept on the active list as a result of a resolution of thanks by Congress, it shall not prevent the regular promotion of other officers.

Mr. Money's Object.

Mr. Money has been alive to the fact that the honor attached to a vote of thanks and he has sought to so frame his complimentary resolution as not to carry these legal privileges. Mr. Money is a strong admirer of Admiral Benham's promptness and Americanism, but he thinks the Rio incident hardly notable enough to extend the admiral's service. He is a strong supporter of the privileges of the floor of Congress. The resolution is quite broad, however, and the House is a jealous care with which the floor of Congress are guarded, this privilege is looked upon as a very marked honor.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

Terrible Dynamite Explosion on the Canal Works Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—By two accidental explosions of a dynamite cartridge in a cut on section 13 of the drainage canal, near Romeo, Saturday noon two men were killed and three injured. One of the two men killed was horribly mangled and died instantly. The other man, Contractor Comer, died at 11:15 last night.

The killed are: W. B. Comer, a partner in the contracting firm of Woodfolk, Johnson & Comer, injured internally by being struck by a large piece of rock. Christopher Tesavi, an Italian laborer, frightfully mangled.

The injured are: Christopher Tesavi, cousin of the dead man of the same name; Dominick Tesavi and an unknown Italian. Contractor Comer was watching a gang of a dozen laborers engaged in gathering up the debris from the blast and loading it into large buckets that hold a ton, which are hoisted up from the ditch and off to one side and dumped.

Tesavi was killed, was using a pick, the others were using crowbars or picking up the pieces and tossing them into the ditch. The explosion took place at a point in the debris near which there had been a charge. As the pick struck the rock there was a deafening explosion that killed the man and mangled the others.

ONCE WEALTHY, DIED AN OUTCAST.

Unaccountable Craving for Liquor Brought About His Fall.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Tribune says this morning: Robert Ratgeber, formerly of prominence in New York, but lately a homeless, penniless outcast, yesterday morning took poison and last night died at the county hospital. It was learned that Ratgeber's mother lived on Groveland avenue.

Then the whole story of the once wealthy and prosperous man was told. He was a man who died only three years ago, was reputed one of the richest men in the city, having made a fortune in the real estate business.

Shea's Trial.

Shea was tried in the Police Court a few days later before Judge Miller and a jury, and in a trial lasting several days, in which he was able and stoutly defended, was convicted. In his defense his family testified, and the alleged blood-drawings said to have been made by Mrs. Shea at the time of the raid, and which Pardon Clerk Scott, in his report to the President, stated bore out the evidence of the blood-drawings. The trial was duly explained to the jury. That officer and his companions denied any ill-treatment, and the jury, judging by the evidence, apparently took little, if any stock in it.

Subsequent Proceedings.

A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was promptly made, and as promptly denied by Judge Miller, who, after stating that Shea had been tried by a fair and impartial trial, and had, in the court's opinion, been most properly convicted, imposed the sentence. Shea was sent to the workhouse, and last fall his counsel endeavored to secure his discharge from custody through a writ of habeas corpus, but Judge Miller, before whom it was argued, refused to grant it.

NEW YORK'S NEW SPEEDWAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Promptly at 9 o'clock this morning Mayor Gilroy lifted up a very bright, new shovel at the corner of 15th street and St. Nicholas place, and turned up a spadeful of earth. This marked the beginning of the speedway work. Then followed a brief address, while the Mayor, accompanied by the city engineer and city clerk, and the national and city flags were unfurled to the breeze which swept the Harlem.

AN INTERSTATE QUARREL.

A Dispute That Ended in a Deadly Fight.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 5.—A special to the Citizen from Hot Springs, N. C., gives a few additional particulars of the reported fight last week on the state line between North Carolina and Tennessee, and between road workmen from the two states.

Quick Capture of a Robber.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 5.—At 10 o'clock last night a negro entered the Santa Fe depot, and, compelling the agent and waiting passengers to stand in line with their hands up, took \$5 out of the money drawer. An hour later he boarded the south-bound passenger train at that place, was promptly arrested, and taken to the jail. He is believed to have been a member of a gang who had been holding up the train north of this city.

THE SHEA PARDON.

It Caused Much Surprise to the Police and Court Officials.

THE PAST RECORD OF THE SHEA
The Alleged Assault on Mrs. Shea Considered by the Jury.

THE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The action of the President in pardoning John Shea, announced in The Star Saturday, caused much surprise in police circles and among those familiar with the case. Shea's record was a long and sordid one, and was sentenced August 29, 1883, to six months' imprisonment in the workhouse, to pay \$500 fine, and in default, six months' additional imprisonment. The President's pardon is conditional on the convict's paying a fine of \$100 within ten days after the date of the pardon. The case of Shea attracted much attention at the time of its trial. It showed that the President's pardon was granted despite an adverse report of the U. S. district attorney on the application for a pardon. The action of the executive appears to have been based on a report on the case made by the pardon clerk, C. F. Scott. This report was as follows:

"Col. Wood on the 22d instant filed in this department the affidavit of Mrs. Shea, wife of the applicant, which is dated November 1, 1893, and which was used before the President in granting the pardon. The relief through that body for her husband."

"If one-half of what is stated in said affidavit is true, then John Shea and his family have been badly treated without cause, and the officers so mistreating him and his family ought to be punished."

"Four of the district judges have appeared before me (C. F. Scott, attorney in charge of pardons) in this office and have considered the statements made in the affidavit of Mrs. Shea, and have all granted the pardon to her husband."

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